

CLEVELAND'S CHANCES.

He Will Be Nominated on the First Ballot.

EX-SECRETARY WHITNEY'S CLAIMS.

He Has Been Managing His Former Chief's Boom.

AND HE CLAIMS TO KNOW

What He is Talking About--He Says that Cleveland Lacks Only Seven Votes of a Two-thirds Majority, and that He Will Get Them Before the Convention is an Hour Old--It is Possible that He May Be Nominated by Acclamation--Hon. W. L. Wilson May Be Permanent Chairman of the Convention--Isaac P. Gray, of Indiana, Will Be Given the Second Place on the Ticket.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHICAGO, June 20.--To-night the situation may be summed up in a few words. The Cleveland boom would not down despite the desperate efforts of the combined opposition, and unless something unforeseen occurs the ex-President will be nominated on the first ballot. This impression pervades the atmosphere to such an extent that no other name than that of Cleveland is heard. The Iowans, who are here 8,000 strong, are doing some parading and making the best of a hopeless case. They concede Cleveland's nomination, and now confine their talk to predictions that their man will get there in 1896. They will not listen to a suggestion of Boies for second place, and say that, if Cleveland is to be the nominee, Indiana can have the vice presidency so far as they are concerned.

CLEVELAND ON THE FIRST BALLOT. At the national committee rooms at the Palmer house the word is given out to-night that Cleveland will have the necessary two-thirds on the first ballot. The Tammany delegation is astonishingly quiet. They have accepted the inevitable and have nothing to say. Their silence is ominous. They shake their heads and smile when asked if Cleveland can carry New York. The Cleveland boomers are making a din and the streets and hotel lobbies are a howling mass of people. Delegations are parading the streets with bands of music shouting for Cleveland and there are no counter cheers heard on any side.

MAY BE MADE BY ACCLAMATION. Everybody seems to have settled down to the conviction that the nomination of Cleveland will virtually be made by acclamation. The New Yorkers are not conceding this but are manifesting little or no interest. It is said that they have orders from the leaders to "say nothing and say wood," and there may be no outlook for developments in the convention to-morrow.

The Cleveland forces are splendidly organized, while the opposition is at sea. There seems to be no head to it. It may concentrate to-morrow, but it is doubtful.

WILL BE CLEVELAND AND GRAY. Ex-Internal Revenue Commissioner Joseph S. Miller, of West Virginia, is one of the Cleveland managers. He told me to-night that Cleveland will be nominated on the first ballot and that Gray will have second place. It is about certain that West Virginia will give Cleveland eleven votes. Colonel St. Clair will cast his vote for either Hill or Gorman. He says under no circumstances will he vote for Cleveland. Some of the delegates say he may reconsider and fall in line.

WILSON PERMANENT CHAIRMAN. William L. Wilson will probably be permanent chairman of the convention. It is said that the Cleveland men have decided on him for the position. There is bitter disappointment at the West Virginia headquarters. Only sixty tickets to the convention have been allotted to the delegation and there are over 100 brave mountaineers here. How to make sixty tickets go round is the question of the hour. When Chairman Camden announced the result of his effort to get better treatment a wall went up and the boys said they could not understand why they should be cut off in such a way when a thousand tickets had been distributed among the crowds from New York. It was unfair they thought, but kicking did no good.

G. A. D.

ONLY LACKS SEVEN VOTES.

That is the Way Cleveland's Chances are Figured by Ex-Secretary Whitney. CHICAGO, June 20.--An informal caucus of the Cleveland leaders was held at ex-Secretary Whitney's rooms this afternoon, in which after a careful examination of all the figures it was announced that 556 of the delegates who will go into the convention to-morrow are undoubtedly for Cleveland and that 36 more are probably for him, making a total of 592 on the first ballot, or within seven of the nominating amount.

These figures were given to the Associated Press by a gentleman who has been present in all the Cleveland caucuses and who himself enjoyed one of the best offices in the ex-President's gift. The proceedings at which Mr. Whitney has been managing have been informal in their character, but to-day messengers were sent to the different delegations and invitations extended to a number of gentlemen who were not delegates, but who were known to be in Chicago for Cleveland, and the result was a gathering of about two dozen gentlemen in Mr. Whitney's rooms at the Richelieu. Mr. Whitney announced the result of the Cleveland poll, and explained that before the total of 556 had been reached every doubtful element had been eliminated. No man had been counted who was not certainly a Cleveland man. Where any trouble whatever was entertained the person was not counted. With this the 556 names were got together. A second list consisting of names not included in the first catalogue was read containing thirty-six

names of gentlemen supposed to be for Cleveland, but not certainly polled. It was understood that these persons were to be seen during the evening by some of the gentlemen present and the list was divided up so that each missionary would have his own work to do.

ONLY LACKS SEVEN VOTES.

Mr. Whitney announced that Cleveland was within 7 votes of the necessary two-thirds to secure his nomination, and he called upon his friends to see to it that these 7 were secured before the convention opened to-morrow. He was asked by one of the gentlemen present at caucus when it was true that Indiana had withdrawn Gray.

Mr. Whitney replied that he understood that Senator Voorhees had advised Governor Gray not to permit his name to go before the convention for the presidency, and while Governor Gray had not been heard from in reply to the telegram, he was satisfied that his name would not be presented. He was asked whether any pledge had been



HON. GROVER CLEVELAND.

made by Cleveland's friends to the Gray men, and he said that none had been made, although the logic of the situation would naturally bring the vice presidency to Indiana. Mr. Whitney was understood to say that Indiana proposed to give her full thirty votes to Cleveland, and that under the circumstances the fact should be recognized. The Gorman matter was taken up, and one of the gentlemen present said he had assurances that Gorman was not a candidate from the senator himself.

"It is even said that Gorman is willing to nominate Cleveland or to second his nomination. I understand that Senator Gorman has said to one of the members of the Nebraska delegation in which he certainly can have three or four votes, and I am told that he has advised his Nebraska friends not to vote for him."

"What did he say to you," the informant was asked. "Nothing further than that the talk about his candidacy was something with which he had nothing to do, and that when the time came for him to prove his loyalty to Grover Cleveland he would not be found wanting."

COMBINE AGAINST CLEVELAND.

It was stated that the South Carolina, Mississippi and Georgia delegations would certainly give anybody some votes against Cleveland, with the chances that they would go to Boies, of Iowa, upon whom the Hill men were trying to combine. Senator Bayard, of Delaware, either in person or by representatives, urged a policy of conciliation towards Hill and Tammany. Mr. Vilas, of Wisconsin, was also in favor of making the Hill men surrender to them as easy as possible, granting every concession that would possibly be asked which did not affect the main question--Cleveland.

After the meeting was ended one of the participants is said to have met Senator Voorhees and to have asked him why he had advised Gray to get out of the way. The senator is quoted as saying: "I have no longer any doubt about Cleveland's nomination, and I would be a very poor friend of Governor Gray if I did not tell him the truth about the situation here. We can make him vice president. More than that we cannot do."

CLEVELAND'S BOOM

Well Managed while the Opposition lacks Organization.

CHICAGO, June 20.--In the main the day has been such as to add hope to the Cleveland movement. The popular state of Illinois, high in the alphabetical list, has decided to cast its 48 votes for Grover Cleveland, and thus one more state, which has been so long lingering in the doubtful list, has been



ISAAC P. GRAY.

added to the Cleveland column. Indiana, too, which has stood on every page of estimates since the 21st of April retires ex-Governor Gray and will cast its thirty votes for the great popular leader. Of course all the other leaders, who regard every move on the political chess board as being inspired by selfish motives, declare that Indiana's change of front means that Isaac P. Gray is to come in as a presidential candidate later in the proceedings and bask in the favor of the Cleveland hosts.

GORMAN GIVES IT UP.

Another knight errant, who for 72 hours has proudly worn the garments of great political possibilities, removes his regalia to-night and assumes a modest place among the trusted Cleveland lieutenants. For the first time since the opening of the fray Senator Gorman avows his belief in the nomination of ex-President Cleveland, and while he speaks portentously of the

dangers of such a result, he waves from him the ambition that has haunted his movements for the past three days and declares that no friend of his must enter his name in the presidential list.

"I do not think Mr. Cleveland's nomination advisable," said the senator from Maryland this evening, "but as matters now stand, it seems inevitable." In this terse sentence Senator Gorman reviews the contest and expresses his resignation to the inevitable.

TWO UNDAUNTED CANDIDATES.

But there are two men who stand undaunted by side with Grover Cleveland in the race for presidential honors, and few men have the temerity to challenge the sincerity of their position. Senator David B. Hill, of New York, with the twenty-two votes of the Empire State behind him and Governor Horace Boies, of Iowa, secure in the fealty of twenty-six devoted supporters, are still indomitable factors in the presidential contest, the result of humiliation what it may. True there have been many rumors that Tammany has been exerting its seductive wiles on the favorite sons of other states to hold secure their wavering forces in the hope that Tammany would at last come to the west with its seventy-two votes for Palmer or Morrison, or Carlisle, or Gray; but Tammany leaders still outwardly profess allegiance to the cause of Hill, and a gradual conviction is forcing itself upon every mind that the nomination of Cleveland, if nominated he be, will meet an eloquent protest from the Empire State by the seventy-two votes of New York being cast for the distinguished senator.

HISTORY REPEATING ITSELF.

The old proverb that history repeats itself, is finding frequent repetition among the Cleveland people to-night. It is remembered that exactly two weeks ago, at the Minneapolis national convention, the anti-Harrison members of the national committee defeated the Harrison contingent and decided upon J. Sloat Fassett, of New York, as temporary chairman of the convention. Fassett was one of the most earnest of the anti-Harrison people, and yet the national committee decided upon him for temporary chairman, and in the face of a convention which was three fifths far Harrison he was allowed to be seated without protest. Two days later, however, on the first trial test of strength the anti-Harrison people were routed, and on the day following the President was triumphantly renominated. All this is called to public mind by the Cleveland people and it is stated that the programme will repeat itself in the present Democratic national convention. The selection of Owens by the national committee they hold to be but an acquiescence in the defeat of the politicians by the masses of the party and predict with great confidence the nomination of the ex-President Wednesday.

ANOTHER PARALLEL.

In another respect there is a parallel between the two conventions. The delegates from the silver states two weeks ago allied themselves with the anti-Harrison forces and bitterly opposed the President's renomination. To-day the delegates from the silver states are for the most part arrayed again against ex-President Cleveland, and have turned to the south and to the east in search of a combination which will defeat the nomination of the popular favorite.

In one or two states these overtures were successful in winning over delegates to Boies as opposed to Cleveland. South Carolina this morning decided to go for Boies, the western candidate as the best man with whom to beat Cleveland, to whose nomination they are bitterly hostile. They met during the day and it was agreed to give Boies twelve of its votes on the first ballot. Of the other six votes three will go to Hill, two to Gorman and one to Cleveland on the first ballot. On the second ballot Boies will get five of the remaining votes and perhaps all six should he stand a good chance. South Carolina was distinguished in its state convention by the adoption of resolutions denouncing Cleveland. Members of the delegation say that though these resolutions may seem strong to outsiders they were really the mildest that could have been drawn and gone through the convention.

STRAINING EVERY NERVE.

The Cleveland men are straining every nerve to add to their strength on the first ballot, and wherever it is possible to consolidate a state delegation and have it present a solid front they are doing it. Their greatest work is being exerted in delegations where the Cleveland sentiment is preponderant. A great deal of pressure was brought by them on Mr. Gorman to prevent the use of that gentleman's name as one of the opposing candidates. To-day they employed every means at their command to induce Mr. Gorman to publicly announce that he was not a candidate and would not enter the field. Senator Carlisle was less doubtful about Mr. Cleveland's strength in New York, and is now favorable to his nomination. An evidence of the careful method the Cleveland people are pursuing was afforded at the meeting of the Vermont delegation when the unit rule was adopted, and the solitary anti-Cleveland vote therein made to count for Cleveland.

HILL'S FOLLOWERS

Are Said To Be Willing to Support Cleveland if Nominated.

CHICAGO, June 20.--Delegate George Ochs, one of the editors of the Chattanooga Times on being approached by an Associated Press representative and asked his opinion of the situation, stated unhesitatingly that everything points unmistakably to the nomination of Grover Cleveland on the first ballot. "Every attempt to disorganize the Cleveland forces during the day has entirely failed," continued Mr. Ochs, "and the arguments of the anti-Cleveland men, instead of weakening the Cleveland delegates have only served to strengthen their faith. The alleged reasons why Mr. Cleveland cannot carry New York, are, in the opinion of Mr. Ochs, of the slightest character, and in every instance where the anti-Cleveland New Yorkers asked the question direct, whether or not they will support the nominee of the convention, they declare most positively that they will do so with unswerving fidelity. This declaration is affirmed in the most emphatic terms by no lesser individuals than Governor Flower, Hon. Amos J. Cummings, Gen. Slocum and other conspicuous leaders of the Hill movement."

WATTERSON WINS,

And the Anti-Cleveland Forces Said to Have Scored a Victory.

BY THE SELECTION OF OWENS.

Of Kentucky, as Temporary Chairman of the Convention,

WHO DEFEATS WILLIAM L. WILSON,

Of West Virginia, for That Honor.

An Analysis of the Vote, However, Shows That Many of Cleveland's Supporters Voted for the Kentuckian--It is Probable That the Action of the National Committee Will Be Opposed in Open Convention.

CHICAGO, June 20.--To the anti-Cleveland forces belong the first honors of war in the contest for the control of the Democratic national convention. The national committee at its meeting this afternoon decided by a vote of 28 to 20 to present the name of Henry Watterson, of Kentucky, as the temporary chairman of the convention. The Cleveland people ill brook defeat, and will carry the contest onto the floor of the convention immediately after the convention is called to order, unless the Cleveland men abandon their present intention. This will develop, though not perfectly, the strength of each side in the convention and will show the utmost strength of the opposition to Cleveland, and probably something in excess of that strength, as some Cleveland states voted for Owens. The announcement of the intention to contest was made in the national committee immediately after Mr. Owens had won in the committee, on a call of the roll between himself and William L. Wilson, the tariff reform member of the ways and means committee from West Virginia. The fight for the control of the temporary organization has been going on quietly since Friday night, little of what was being done coming to the surface.

WATTERSON WINS.

Mr. Watterson entered into the fight on behalf of his state colleague with vim, and had the national committee canvassed before it was decided by the sub-committee to "suggest" Mr. Owens' name. The death of the late Senator Barbour, of Virginia, left the sub-committee with only four members, and early in the proceedings it was a tie, Mr. Ransom, though not a Cleveland man, favoring Mr. Stevenson on personal grounds, and with Mr. Prather, of Missouri, counter-balancing the votes of Henry Watterson and Lieutenant Governor Sheehan, of New York. This was shown the first time the sub-committee met when the Cleveland managers conveyed an intimation that Owens was not acceptable to them. An adjournment over Sunday was taken and it was in this interval that Mr. Watterson went to work to seat his young Kentucky friend in the presidential officer's chair.

The result of this canvass convinced him that Owens was all right, and Mr. Watterson has not hesitated to express his conviction that Owens would be the winner. This morning the sub-committee met pursuant to order and at once decided in favor of Mr. Owens and agreed unanimously to report his name to the full national committee.

THEY TOOK UP WILSON.

Some of the Cleveland men were in favor of acquiescence in the decision of the sub-committee, but Mr. Hittory and Senator Vilas said that they would make a fight on him. Stevenson was dropped as the man with whom to oppose Mr. Owens, and Wilson, of West Virginia, was taken up as the strongest man the Cleveland people could put in opposition to Mr. Owens. Mr. Wilson was selected because he was a southern man, because of his reputation as a tariff reformer as well as his parliamentary skill. The Cleveland people made a good deal of mystery unnecessarily about their programme, which quickly developed itself, however, in committee. It was 12 o'clock when Chairman Brice called the national committee to order. After some preliminary business, Ransom, of North Carolina, in behalf of the sub-committee on temporary organization, nominated for temporary chairman, William O. Owens, of Kentucky. This nomination was seconded by Henry Watterson and others.

Mr. Holt, of Texas, nominated William L. Wilson, of West Virginia. Hiram Atkins, of Vermont, seconded the nomination, as did several others. Brief complimentary speeches were made, setting forth the merits of the two candidates.

While these speeches were going on active conferences were taking place between the Cleveland men. Ex-Secretary Whitney abandoned the Cleveland headquarters for the time being and hovered around the outside of the national committee room headquarters. He held conferences with Mr. Hittory and other committeemen whom he had called out of the meeting room. Vilas, of Wisconsin, also came around to see how the fight was going on. They would say nothing of their purposes, but apparently wanted some assurances, of what nature could not be learned, from Messrs. Watterson and Gorman. It was said that one thing they were endeavoring to secure was a public declaration from Mr. Gorman that he would not be a candidate.

WILSON BEATEN.

Evidently the assurances wanted were not given, for Mr. Owens' selection was vigorously opposed, but when the roll was called it was found that that gentleman had 28 votes to 20 for Mr. Wilson. The vote in detail by states was as follows:

In favor of Mr. Owens--Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Tennessee, Virginia, Wyoming, Arizona, District of Columbia, New Mexico and Utah.

In favor of Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia--California, Connecticut, Kansas, Louisiana, Minnesota, Mississippi, New

Jersey, North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Texas, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Alaska and Oklahoma.

The states of Delaware and South Carolina were temporarily absent when the roll was called and did not vote. After the announcement was made, a motion was entered to make Mr. Owens' selection unanimous, but Mr. Holt, of Texas, gave notice that he would present a minority report to the convention. Whether or not the Cleveland men will make a square test of strength in the convention, and all of them support Mr. Holt on a motion to adopt the minority report remains to be seen.

An analysis of the vote in committee shows that it was not a square alignment of the opposing forces on the presidential question. All the states voting for Mr. Wilson seem to be states in which the Cleveland sentiment is preponderant unless it be the state of Mississippi, but in the list of Mr. Owens' supporters are to be found



DAVID BENNETT HILL.

several states of whose devotion to Cleveland's interests there can be no doubt. Thus Michigan instructed to vote for him as a unit favored the adoption of the sub-committee's report as did Massachusetts, which, while it did not instruct for Cleveland because of state custom, warmly commended him. Illinois, which is usually classed for Cleveland, voted for Owens, and so did instructed Tennessee and rock-ribbed Maine, which is a Cleveland state through its committeemen. Mr. Sewell, who is doubtful of Mr. Cleveland's availability as a winner in New York state.

CONVENTION ARRANGEMENTS.

The committee then heard for the first time officially of the arrangements made for the holding of the convention. Chairman Brice made a verbal report of what the committee of seven appointed to arrange for the convention had done. The report was satisfactory and the wigwag was accepted. S. P. Sheerin, national committeeman from Indiana, and secretary of the committee, it was agreed should be recommended as secretary of the temporary organization, and he was given authority to appoint ten assistants.

Col. Richard J. Bright, also an Indian, was chosen sergeant-at-arms and given power to appoint the necessary subordinates.

Col. Edward B. Dickinson, of New York, was appointed official stenographer.

New Mexico was then on deck seeking six delegates instead of two, and she succeeded in getting what she wanted. This will swell the total membership to 904, and make 604 votes necessary in order to secure the nomination.

The committee then adjourned subject to call.

TENNESSEE'S STAND.

Governor Flower Undergoes a Close Examination on Tammany's Attitude.

CHICAGO, June 20.--Governor Flower has been doing missionary work to-day. This morning he with Hon. Amos Cummings, Hon. Bourke Cockran, General Slocum and Speaker Bush, of the New York assembly, met the Tennessee delegation, which is instructed to vote as a unit for Cleveland. Governor Flower made a statement in behalf of Senator Hill, and then Delegate George W. Ochs, of Chattanooga, opened a dialogue.

"Cannot Mr. Cleveland command more independent votes in New York State than any other Democrat?" thus spoke Mr. Ochs.

"I think likely he can," replied Governor Flower.

"Is it not a fact, too," pursued Mr.



HORACE BOIES, OF IOWA.

Ochs, "that the same influences are now operating against Mr. Cleveland in New York that were opposed to him in 1884 and 1888?"

Mr. Flower assented.

"Is it not true, too, that the contest against Mr. Cleveland in New York was more fierce in 1888 than in 1884?"

Mr. Flower was not sure this was not a fact--indeed he believed it was.

"Then why did Cleveland in 1888 poll more votes in New York than in 1884?"

CONCERNING TAMMANY.

To this Governor Flower's response was that Tammany always supported the regular ticket, whereupon the Tennessee men remarked that such an explanation scarcely answered the question, unless it should be assumed that Tammany did not "support the regular ticket," so warmly in 1884.

"Did not the voice and influence of Mr. Cleveland aid very largely to your election?" a delegate asked of Mr. Flower, and the governor thought they did.

WEST VIRGINIANS

Are the Objects of Distinguished Consideration at Chicago,

BEING MUCH SOUGHT AFTER

On Account of the Pivotal Character of the State.

COL. ST. CLAIR TALKS TOO MUCH

For His Candidate for National Committeeman Col. Chilton and Elects Hon. John Sheridan, of Piedmont--Col. Taney Chosen as a Member of the Committee on Resolutions After a Spirited Contest, Defeating Hon. J. J. Davis, of Clarksburg.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHICAGO, June 20.--There are many larger delegations here than that from West Virginia, but there is none that attracts more attention. The Democrats of the country at large seem to be under the impression that there is something in the Republican claim that West Virginia is a doubtful state, and West Virginia is treated pretty much as all other pivotal states are, with great consideration. The headquarters, which, by the way, are conveniently located in the Palmer House, next door to the Gorman headquarters, are constantly crowded.

THE BIG BOYS.

All the big leaders can be seen there, the ones around whom the crowd circulates being ex-Senator Camden, ex-Senator H. G. Davis, Hon. John J. Davis, Hon. John Sheridan, Hon. W. N. Chancellor, Capt. Chas. E. Wells, Hon. Wm. L. Wilson and Col. J. B. Taney, of the West Virginia Register. These men are regarded as the leaders of the West Virginians here. Although all are not delegates they are looked to for information, and are always willing to give what is in their power to representatives from other states. They keep open house, and their handsomely decorated room is one of the most attractive in the house. It fronts on State street and opens from the main corridor, and as the procession of boomers pass the door, cheers for West Virginia are frequently heard.

A STORMY TIME.

The West Virginia delegation organized this evening, and thereby hangs a brief tale. There was a stormy time. The brethren were not all of one mind on the presidential question, but that wasn't the cause of the breeze. There was a fight about honors, and personal and factional differences cut a figure. For instance there were two candidates for national committeeman. Senator Camden having announced he could not accept a re-election, Hon. John Sheridan, of Piedmont, and Hon. W. E. Chilton, of Charleston, were both placed in nomination, and the fur began to fly.

ST. CLAIR PUTS HIS FOOT IN IT.

Col. J. W. St. Clair advocated Mr. Chilton's claim for the position, but not being satisfied with that he made a speech bitterly attacking Captain Sheridan as a representative of the monopolistic element of the Democracy, and declared that Sheridan was a tool of the coal barons and the B. & O. railroad company. Mr. Chilton, he said, represented the common people, the masses of the Democracy. Messrs. John J. Davis and Col. John A. Robinson replied to Colonel St. Clair's speech, which was so ill tempered as to create a decided prejudice against his candidate. The delegation plainly showed its displeasure and Mr. Chilton saw the mistake that had been made and withdrew. Then Sheridan was elected by acclamation, and he will be the next national committeeman.

ORGANIZATION OF THE DELEGATION.

The organization was completed as follows: Member of committee on resolutions, J. B. Taney; member of committee on order of business, John H. Russell; member of committee on permanent organization, John A. Robinson; member of committee to notify candidates of nomination, B. F. Martin; member of committee on credentials, J. W. St. Clair; chairman of delegation, J. N. Camden.

There was a fight on the membership of the committee on resolutions, Hon. John J. Davis being placed in nomination against Colonel J. B. Taney. There was an interesting ballot and Colonel Taney beat the Harrison county statesman.

G. A. D.

WILL STICK TO HILL

That is What Tammany Will Do--Gov. Flower Talks.

CHICAGO, June 20.--The Tammany chieftains were in close consultation during the entire evening, and it was almost midnight when an associated press reporter was admitted to the Auditorium hotel.

Governor Flower was extremely averse to discussing the situation. "It should be enough," he said, "to say that New York has seen no reason to change its original determination. Of course, I have heard all this Cleveland talk to-night, but you can say with absolute certainty that the seventy-two votes of New York will go to Hill on the first ballot. It makes absolutely no difference to what any of the other states do. We are for Hill and for nobody else."

"Do you think you can nominate Hill, Mr. Flower?"

"Well, I am not sanguine about it under all the circumstances. But that has nothing to do with the fact that we are for Hill and that we will give him New York's vote."

A special committee from Wisconsin consisting of Governors Peck, General Bragg and other distinguished delegates from that state, waited on the Tennessee delegation on behalf of ex-President Cleveland.